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MICRO ONLY

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16 September 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Strategic Research
VIA : Director of Economic Research
Chief, Developing Nations
Division
SUBJECT : Response to Andy Marshall
Request, DDI Memorandum,
6 September 1974.

Attached is our response to the first four questions posed in the Marshall memorandum, 5 September 1974. If we can be of further assistance to your staff please have them contact [redacted] of this office.

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[redacted]
Office of Economic Research

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Attachment:
As stated

Distribution: (S-6463)
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1 - D/OER

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1. What equipment did the USSR supply to various Arab nations
1967-1973?

During the period 1967-1973, the USSR delivered over \$3.8 billion of military equipment to Egypt, Syria, and Iraq (see Table 1). Modern equipment shipped during the period mostly included SU-17 fighter-bombers, MI-6 helicopters, T-62 medium tanks, BMP infantry combat vehicles with SAGGER antitank missiles, ZSU-23-4 antiaircraft artillery, and the SA-3, SA-6, and SA-7 surface-to-air missile systems. In addition, in 1973 some of the most advanced hardware being exported by the Soviets was shipped to the area -- SU-20 fighter-bombers, TU-22 medium jet bombers, KA-25 helicopters, SCUD surface-to-surface missile systems, FROG-7 surface-to-surface tactical rocket systems, and VANYA-class minesweepers. Moscow continues to introduce new weapons systems into the area in 1974 -- providing MIG-23 jet fighters to Syria and Iraq and OSA-II guided-missile patrol boats to Iraq.

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Equipment losses sustained by Egypt and Syria during the October War exceeded \$1 billion. They included aircraft, armored equipment, SAM equipment, and naval craft, as well as large amounts of ammunition, wheeled vehicles, quartermaster supplies, and military installations. The Soviet resupply effort during 6 October-early November, rather than being a blanket replacement for all equipment, concentrated primarily on replacing tanks, antitank weapons, and ammunition needed to reequip the units hardest hit in the fighting (see Table 3). In addition, large quantities of surface-to-air missile equipment arrived to maintain an air defense umbrella. Only about one-half of the

Arab fighter aircraft losses were replaced during the massive airlift/sealift. The equipment provided by the Soviets was generally the same type as that in Arab inventories prior to the War, although it included more modern equipment such as T-62 tanks and MIG-21 aircraft. The SCUD surface-to-surface missile system was the only totally new weapons system provided. Overall, the resupply effort further modernized the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces.

4. What other forms of military assistance (e.g., training, advice, etc.) did the USSR provide?

The USSR's military aid program in Egypt, Syria, and Iraq included sizeable levels of technical assistance. As the Soviets focus in the Middle East shifted from Egypt to Syria and Iraq, these countries have received a wide range of new weapons systems since late 1972. This in turn gave rise to a rapid influx of Soviet military advisors (see Table 4). The contingent in Syria jumped from 1,140 in 1972 to over 2,000 by mid-1974; about one-half of the increase occurred during the October War when large numbers of Soviets arrived to help set up equipment delivered during the resupply effort. Soviet advisors in Iraq now total about 800, a 60% increase over the level two years ago. In July 1972, Egyptian President Sadat expelled most of the 5,500 Soviet advisors then in Egypt. Only about 200 Soviets remained in Egypt until October 1973, when some 300 additional Soviets arrived; most of them have subsequently returned to the USSR. Moscow continues to train military personnel from Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, largely on the new weapon systems being introduced. (see Table 5).

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Table 1

Soviet Major Equipment Deliveries to the Arab
Belligerent States 1/,
1967-1973

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Deliveries</u>
<u>Aircraft</u>	
MIG-15 jet fighters	190
MIG-17 jet fighters	110
MIG-21 jet fighters	776
MIG jet trainers	16
SU-7 fighter-bombers	262
SU-17 fighter-bombers	22
SU-20 fighter-bombers	31
IL-28 jet light-bombers	26
TU-16 jet medium-bombers	28
TU-22 jet medium-bombers	14
Transports	24
Helicopters	243
<u>Ground 2/</u>	
Tanks	4,868
Self-propelled assault guns	178
Armored personnel carriers	3,067
Field and anti-aircraft artillery, rocket launchers, mortars, and recoilless rifles over 100mm	2,777
<u>Naval</u>	
Destroyers	2
Submarines	3
Polnochay-class landing ship	1
Patrol boats	7
Guided missile and motor torpedo boats (includes OSAs and Komars)	14
Minesweepers	9
Others	10

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Table 1

Soviet Major Equipment Deliveries to the Arab
Belligerent States 1/
1967-1973
(Continued)

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Deliveries</u>
<u>Guided Missile Systems</u>	
Surface-to-air <u>3</u> /	193
Surface-to-surface <u>4</u> /	51
Antitank <u>5</u> /	158

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Table 3

Soviet Deliveries of Major Equipment to Egypt and Syria
during the October War Resupply Effort

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Syria</u>
<u>Aircraft</u>		
Jet fighters	75	100
<u>Ground</u>		
Tanks <u>1</u> /	500	600
Armored personnel carriers	200	200
Artillery <u>2</u> /	200	50
<u>Guided Missile Systems</u>		
Surface-to-air <u>3</u> /	10	13

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